

# LABOR CLARION

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## The Change of Policy by the War Labor Board

From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor

In an ominous change of policy, the National War Labor Board is reinstituting the "wage freeze" order issued by the President on April 8, and what little thawing-out has been allowed will now feel the harsh cold of a wintry blast. This was the policy announced in the Board's fifth monthly report to the Senate, and was also a part of the instructions sent out to all regional boards regarding the maladjustment formula (cost-of-living, or Little Steel formula).

The full significance and danger of this sudden turn on the part of the War Labor Board can be fully appreciated only after digesting the full contents of the report.

### Grants by Regional Boards

First of all, the board has ruled that increases which may have been set by the regional boards to meet minimum rates under the Fair Labor Standards Act or State minimum wage laws, or to raise substandard wages to standard-rate levels are to be counted as part of the 15 per cent permissible increase. In plain words, this means that if a regional board set a wage minimum at 60 cents and a group of employees receiving 50 cents were brought up to this minimum, this 10-cent increase would be an increase of 20 per cent, or 5 per cent more than allowed by the Little Steel formula. Under the board's latest instructions, it is doubtful if they would receive more than 7½ cents, which would be the 15 per cent increase on 50 cents.

### Formula Prevails, Wages Frozen

That is not all. No matter what wage increase or adjustment might be involved in the case cited above, the 15 per cent formula would prevail and the wages be frozen for the duration. Before going into further detail we would like to specify all the items listed by the board as coming under the 15 per cent, or Little Steel, formula increase. The following raises are to be offset against the 15 per cent adjustment:

1. Increases to bring rates up to wage minima un-

der the Wage-Hour Act, State minimum wage laws, the Walsh-Healey Act, or the Davis-Bacon Act;

2. Increases to workers necessary to correct intra-plant inequalities after compliance with such minimum wage laws;

3. Increases approved to raise wages to the standard-rate levels adopted by regional boards;

4. Increases to 40 cents an hour under the exemption from approval requirements provided by General Order No. 30.

### Will Not Be Included

The only wage adjustments that will not be included under the 15 per cent permissible increase since January, 1941, are the following:

1. Individual merit increases and promotions;
2. Increases resulting from establishment of liberalization of vacations-with-pay plans;
3. Holiday pay-plans;
4. Night-shift bonus wages;
5. Adjustments in piece rates following a complete job revaluation; and
6. Institution of payment for overtime.

### Example Under Two Procedures

To make clear just how the whole thing will work, we wish to cite another example. Let us state the case of janitresses, who may be receiving 44 cents an hour. Let us assume that the "substandard" rate has been established at 50 cents an hour. Under the old procedure, it would have been possible for the board to raise the wages first up to 50 cents. That would eliminate the "substandard." Then they could apply 15 per cent on top of the 50 cents, which would be 7½ per cent, so that the total increase would be 13½ per cent. In other words, the rate of 44 cents would have been increased to 57½ cents. Under the new policy, however, this has been completely changed. The board now applies 15 per cent on the 44-cent base, which would yield a little more than 6½ cents, so that the increased wage would be approximately 50½ cents.

On numerous occasions the Federation, as well as the organized labor movement as a whole, has argued against the "substandard" wage, since it would mean the freezing of that wage with the Little Steel formula. These recent instructions issued by the Board completely verify the position taken, and the whole inadequacy of the "substandard" wage formula, as far as solving the problems of the wage earners receiving such pitiful sums of money is concerned, should be plain to all.

### Trend of Board Policy

There can be no question but that the War Labor Board is tightening up the 15 per cent formula, so that everything that has happened since the issuance of the April 8 "freeze" order, namely, Executive Order No. 9238, will be discarded, and the policy of the board will revert back to what it was during that terribly disconcerting period immediately following April 8.

### Cost-of-Living Figures

It can be anticipated from now on that wage adjustments will be extremely difficult to obtain and that the War Labor Board will operate with strict compliance to all the implications of the freeze order. This policy cannot be justified on the grounds that the cost of living has been reduced. It is true that labor was more than willing to subscribe to a wage stabilization, providing that prices were "rolled back" to the levels preceding the inflationary spiral, but this is not the case. Although the figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics will show a drop in the index of the cost of living from one to two points, there is far from any substantial indication of a genuine reduction in the cost of living. For the National War Labor Board to apply the freeze so completely when the cost of living has not been reduced to any really noticeable extent, represents a policy that is discriminatory against labor and will work severe hardships on the wage earners of this country.

## DECLARES COMPULSORY METHODS WILL NOT SOLVE MANPOWER SHORTAGE

To solve manpower problems, conditions that cause such problems must be remedied, the American Federation of Labor declares in its latest monthly survey, which warns that a manpower crisis is ahead.

Compulsory methods will not solve the problem, the A.F.L. emphasizes. "Unless the worker's basic social needs are met—housing, food, transportation, shopping and recreation facilities, child care, medical care—no amount of compulsion will assure men and women with the will and energy to reach production peaks," the Federation says.

### Cites West Coast City

Housing conditions are interfering with war production in many centers, the Federation asserts, citing the case of one West Coast city where workers are living in chicken coops, sleeping in parks and theaters, while 1850 workers are housed in substandard quarters.

The National Housing Agency has not met the

need for war workers' dwellings, the Federation charges. It adds:

"Unless decent housing is provided for war workers, no amount of force in manpower control will bring out the necessary war production. Men who sleep in parks and theaters, live in chicken coops or spend three hours getting to work cannot give what it takes to get out war production. Illness, absenteeism, production delays are the inevitable result."

### Immediate Remedies Required

Facts on the manpower situation are vital to union officers and members, says the Federation "for workers' freedom to change jobs may be uselessly denied unless immediate steps are taken to remove the causes of manpower shortage."

Already critical manpower shortages exist in some occupations in 55 cities and the shortages will grow more and more severe unless steps are taken at once to meet them, the Federation declares.

"Labor, if given the responsibility," it adds, "could persuade qualified people to leave non-essential jobs and transfer to war work; also to help persons not now working—women and young people who reach working age—to get into suitable jobs in munitions plants."

### Awarding of Contracts

Discussing remedying of conditions that cause manpower shortages, the Federation says:

"The policy of placing both war and civilian production in towns where labor supply is plentiful must be rigidly adhered to, both in Washington and throughout the country. On war work this applies to the War and Navy departments and other government contracting agencies when they award prime contracts."

"It also means that companies receiving prime contracts must give far more attention than they are giving to the needs of the labor supply."

(Continued on Page Two)

## Urge Union Members to Vote in the November Election



## Railroad Brotherhood Officials Protest Award

An emergency board appointed by President Roosevelt recommended, this week, an increase of 4 cents an hour, amounting to 32 cents a day in basic wages, for train and engine operating railroad workers. The men had asked 30 per cent, or \$3, whichever was highest in the case of each individual.

Thomas C. Cashen, president of the Switchmen's Union, declared that the award "is an insult" and added: "It is my opinion the employees will not accept the recommendation."

### Steel Formula Hit

Harry Fraser, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, said that the proposal "is not in any sense of the word satisfactory," and protested against the board's action in limiting itself to the 15 per cent total increase since January, 1941, allowed by the Little Steel formula, which he said was "completely out of harmony with the changes in the cost of living." He said the award ignored increased hazards, greater productivity, and inequities which he said resulted from "workers in comparable industries having received increases which place their wages out of line with the rail rate."

### Official Makes Prediction

David B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, also called the recommendation an "insult," and further said: "I predict that it is the straw that will break the back of the unfair and inequitable wages and prices camel of the Government."

## Hits Methods of O.P.A. Agents

Mrs. Margaret P. Guariglia, ration board clerk accused of illegal possession of ration stamps, was freed in federal court at Philadelphia when Judge George A. Welsh ruled that none of the evidence obtained by Office of Price Administration agents against the woman could be admitted as evidence.

Judge Welsh denounced as "totally un-American and wholly dangerous" the methods used by O.P.A. agents to obtain evidence against Mrs. Guariglia. The woman said the agents entered her apartment without a warrant and that they held her behind locked doors in the O.P.A. offices for four hours after she was arrested.

## Will Oppose C.I.O. Official

By a vote of 2211 to 780, the C.I.O. Electrical, Radio and Machine workers at their recent convention refused support to the re-election of James B. Carey as secretary-treasurer of the C.I.O. national organization. Two years ago Carey was defeated for re-election to the presidency of the Electrical Workers, but this would be the first time they had gone against him for continuance in his position with the national group.

## Indict Donald Wakefield Smith

Donald Wakefield Smith and others have been indicted by the grand jury in Washington, D. C., on charges of felonious conspiracy and use of the mails to defraud a number of industrial concerns of \$69,000 in negotiations for war contracts.

Former member of the National Labor Relations Board, Smith was defeated for reappointment by the opposition of the American Federation of Labor, and went into private law practice.

## Manpower Shortage

(Continued from Page One)

ing now to the sub-contracting of component parts. Particularly in labor shortage areas, prime contractors should sublet component parts to companies which have available manpower to manufacture and assemble their parts for them.

"On civilian work, it means that the War Production Board must strictly avoid scheduling civilian goods production to companies doing war work, and see that such production goes to plants having open capacity and adequate manpower. Small plants should have special consideration; they need work to keep alive."

### Better Placing Urged

The Federation charges that not nearly enough attention is being given to the "vital point" of placing production, and cites the following example, one of many: "Production of a large order of metal lunch boxes was recently scheduled to a plant in crowded New Britain, Conn., where there is already a shortage of manpower needed for war work. As a result of pressure from labor, this work was sub-contracted into areas where manpower is plentiful and given to small plants having ample capacity and labor supply."

## Condemns Oklahoma City Ban on Union Teachers

In an editorial which attracted favorable attention in labor circles, the *Washington Post* sharply condemned the recent banning of union teachers by the Oklahoma City school board. The board cancelled contracts of three teachers because they objected to a clause barring them from membership in organized labor. The *Post* assailed the school board's action as an attack on basic civil liberties. It said:

"The otherwise progressive community of Oklahoma City has cancelled contracts with three of its teachers because they objected to a clause barring them from membership in a labor union."

### "Cannot Help Wondering"

"This in itself is perhaps less astonishing than the fact that more than 1100 other teachers in the city school system were apparently willing to put their names to a contract of such a medieval nature. One cannot help wondering about the fitness of these teachers to instruct the young if they have learned so little themselves of democratic developments during the twentieth century."

"Evidently the Oklahoma City Fathers have learned very little on this score. The sort of contract with which they seek to force docility upon their employees runs counter to a strong current of popular thought and of social evolution."

"Labor unions are now generally recognized as democratic institutions—indeed, as indispensable bulwarks of a free society. The right of men to join in voluntary associations of their own choosing is an inescapable extension and corollary of the right of free assembly."

### Violence to Civil Liberties

"We do not suggest that Oklahoma City should bargain collectively with its teachers. Since unions cannot properly strike against a governmental agency, they do not occupy the same relationship to a city that exists between private employers and employees. But in denying these teachers the right to membership in any labor union, the municipal government, we think, has done violence to the spirit, if not the letter, of our basic civil liberties."

"One of the dismissed teachers very properly blotted out the anti-union clause of the contract and wrote in longhand in its place, 'I am still a citizen of the United States.'"

## Strikes—In America and Britain

According to a cabled dispatch to the *New York Times* from London, strikes in war-torn Britain have exceeded those in the United States. This revelation, observes the A.F.L. News Service, confounds the criticism of reactionaries in this country who have tried to draw unfavorable comparisons between labor's record in America and in Great Britain.

"Britain is still plagued by a vast number of small wildcat strikes that annoy both the Government and trade union officials and undoubtedly hamper the war effort," said the *Times* cable.

"The importance of these small strikes will be recognized from the fact that in 1942 official figures show that, making allowance for the United States' three-to-one advantage in industrial employment, Britain had 29 per cent more strikes, involving 61 per cent more men and causing the loss of 7 per cent more man-days than the United States. The British are having more strikes now—though they are smaller—than they did before the war."

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## Death of Edward Rosenberg, Veteran Union Member And Former Official of San Francisco Labor Council

It was with sincere sorrow that many friends and acquaintances of Edward Rosenberg, a former secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, learned of his death, which occurred in Berkeley on September 14. Great regret—it may be said embarrassment—was shown by labor union members of another era than the present in the fact his passing had only come to their knowledge some ten days later.

Retired from general activity for several years, the deceased was practically unknown to the present generation except through recitals heard from others, though numbers yet remain who knew and respected him and the work he accomplished in the labor movement. One of these contemporaries on learning of his death paid this tribute to his memory: "He was more than energetic, incorruptible, worked day and night, and was ever faithful to the cause."

### Labor Council Official

Edward Rosenberg was secretary of the Labor Council for three years, from 1900. During his incumbency the *LABOR CLARION* was established and he became its first editor. Prior to that time, and beginning with 1894, he had been business manager of the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, organ of the Sailors' Union. As an official of the Labor Council his activity and aggressiveness still are well and gratefully remembered, he having been a leading participant in all the stirring events of that period. As will be noted in its minutes, elsewhere in this issue, the Council adjourned its meeting last week in respect to his memory. He is survived by the widow. The remains were cremated.

The following tribute, and more detailed account of the life of this honored veteran of the local labor movement, is by D. H. Smythe of Berkeley, long a friend of the deceased:

### A Native of Russia

The saga of Edward Rosenberg begins in a village near the city of Riga, in Russia. He was born on January 1, 1866, the son of Pauline Klein and Edward Rosenberg, who had descended from German colonists settled in that city several years before.

The Baltic port of Riga made it easy for settlements of this kind in Russia. Young Rosenberg went to the University at Riga, and this youth there must have had many dreams of the sea. This busy Baltic port wove romance of boats and distant places that glittered in the mind of this youth—blond and blue-eyed dreamer—who believed in doing something about it.

### Arrival in San Francisco

When he finished school he went to St. Petersburg, at 19 years of age, to work in a jewelry house. But his heart was with boats and the sea, and after three months at the jewelry craft he returned to Riga, and chose a sailing vessel, with his mind fixed on getting to San Francisco, then a "golden city" in the heart of a traveler. He "rounded the Horn," and three times he made port at this city of his heart's desire. When he reached it in 1886, he remained as close to it as his livelihood would permit, and he sailed out of this port until he attained his American citizenship, in May, 1891.

### Veteran of Sailors' Union

In the sailing of ships of that day only strong men with stout hearts survived, and Edward Rosenberg was one. He was a vigorous, dynamic personage, of high purpose, and when he set his course, or "purposed in his heart," he wavered not. He found his purpose in the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, which he joined in May, 1890, remained an active member for 44 years, and on his heart was inscribed the high purpose of that organization. The Divine in him was speaking—his body, mind and soul were set to work for the men of labor. He was God-given to rescue man from the bondage of ignorance and afford him

the protection of organization; for the preservation of his rights, and the fruits of his labor.

Emerson wrote: "All things are engaged in writing their history." When the history of labor is written the thought and character of Edward Rosenberg will speak among those who pioneered the high purpose of labor, and the baptism of sweat that sanctifies the dignity of labor. One of Edward Rosenberg's sayings, as he mopped his brow, was: "It is ordained of God that man must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow," and, he would continue, "and it is wise, for in his labor he purifies his body and creates his strength."

"Ed" Rosenberg was not a religious man, in the sense of being a churchgoer; but when we discover a man's religion we will discover it is the answer back of our own soul to the greatest demand it makes upon itself. It is what gives meaning to life, value to life, a greater something underlying and sustaining; and it is man's determination to discover the nature of this reality which gives rise to every movement, invariably set in motion by the glorified thought of some one. The history of labor is the character of thought of the men and women who glorified its purpose with their thoughts—and the progress of nations is the heroic endeavor of individuals.

### Investigation in Orient

Edward Rosenberg was chosen by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, and assigned by President Samuel Gompers, to investigate labor and its conditions in the Orient and the Pacific islands. At this time (February, 1903) he was secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, and he resigned that post. His reports and diary of events are filled with interesting notes of his steadfast purpose and zealous effort. He was a man of modest demands, and traveled frugally. In his report to Samuel Gompers, dated October 1, 1903, he records his expenses for this trip—a journey full of many delays and discouragements, thus adding to expense—and the total was slightly over \$1500.

He arrived at Shanghai, where he commenced work on his commission of investigation May 13, 1903. He spent 138 days at his task, and used his own salary to forward his purpose. In his report to President Gompers he asked that the copy of the *Federationist* containing it be sent to his wife, at Montebello, Wis., the home of Mrs. Rosenberg's parents, as he had sent her there to be cared for and visit with her people while he served labor at large.

### Letters of Introduction

Among his treasured possessions were found the letter of introduction from President Gompers addressed to those with whom he might come in contact in the course of his investigations, and also a letter from William H. Taft, then Governor of the

## Approve Wage Boosts for Teamster Units in South

The National War Labor Board Trucking Commission has approved wage increases and other provisions of an agreement between southern California dairy operators and locals of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for nearly 5000 workers.

Increases of \$12 to \$22.50 per month for monthly-paid workers and 5 cents to 10 cents an hour for most hourly-paid employees were approved. Other provisions of the agreement as approved covered overtime payment, increased night shift premiums, split-shift premiums, and paid vacations. The increases affected drivers, plant workers and office employees.

It was stated the approved wage increase will equalize the monthly wage for route drivers in Los Angeles and San Diego, increasing the Los Angeles drivers' wage from \$208 to \$220, the rate approved by the commission in August for San Diego dairy truck drivers. The increase was requested because of a greater work load at present. Over 2000 route drivers are covered in the agreement.

The increase of \$10 per month for about 400 office employees and the increases for more than 2000 plant and garage employees will prevent the creation of intraplant inequities due to approval of the drivers' increase. Increases of 5 cents to 10 cents an hour to dairy plant employees and increases of 5½ cents an hour were granted to ice cream plant employees.

Philippines, requesting that every facility be afforded him.

On two occasions Rosenberg was called to the White House by President Theodore Roosevelt to discuss labor conditions. He was always listened to attentively, for he spoke facts, with a simple mien, and in choice, emphatic language. He was never profane—a rare thing in a "salt"—and he was never at a loss for words, and was loyal and unbiased in vision.

### "Was a True Russian"

He spoke Russian, German and English, had a fine education, and an insatiable thirst for learning. A great reader, he could discuss, in modesty, many subjects, and with great charm. Opera was his favorite relaxation, for he had a fine appreciation of music. He was a true Russian, the type we know so little of—the Russia of Tolstoy, Oshensky, Rubenstein, Tchaikowsky—a people that have never been absorbed, ruggedly individualistic, who give of themselves but are never possessed of anything nor do they choose possession; they are Universalists.

In his years of retirement Edward Rosenberg discovered, in the quiet of his garden, man was a power in nature; man and nature were in league, man was the master—the divine in man was speaking.

"To a father waxing old, nothing is dearer than a daughter."—*Euripides*.

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### "Let Them Eat" Beans

The general public doesn't mind being kidded a bit, even by governmental agencies, but they have a limited capacity for swallowing anything and everything.

An instance in point is the ballyhoo about the alleged reduction in the cost of living, and the rollback in prices toward an index point approaching that of September, 1942. Figures are put forth and items mentioned in attempted proof.

Among the latter in a recent communique from the figure-item front are mentioned apples, oranges and peanut butter as having been reduced in price, and the people are evidently supposed to stage a parade and celebration.

There are thousands of people who wouldn't know peanut butter if they met it in the road, and more thousands who wouldn't eat it if given free with the "quart of milk." There also are thousands who have never added apples to their steady diet, even for the purpose of keeping the doctor away. As for oranges, they yet remain one of the luxuries contained in a Christmas stocking—and received at that season only—for millions of children.

If it will be of any informative value to the compilers of governmental statistics and press releases, what the public is mainly interested in is reduction in the price of pork and beans, ham and eggs, and beans and bacon. Also, if the governmental authorities are overly ambitious for real action, rather than for issuing communiques, the victims of restaurants would like to have them investigate the portions now being served to patrons, and the quality, in comparison with the days when the "fear of inflation" was unknown. And the housewives can lay out some work along the same line for the "experts" behind the desks if the latter find themselves unoccupied.

Too, this "halting of the inflation spiral" and everything connected with that subject is beginning to get on the nerves of the people, and some are wondering whether, everything considered, inflation could be much worse than many of the "remedies" being put forward to stop it.

There is a story told of early San Francisco in regard to one of its patriotic citizens who at his own expense caused to be erected on one of the city's famous hills a monument to "Liberty." When it had been completed and placed in position he invited a number of leading persons to have a preview. It was before the days of paved roads and automobiles, and the guests were taken in horse-drawn vehicles to a spot as near as possible to the statue, and from there they had to climb the remainder of the way on foot to the summit of the hill. One member of the party was built more along Percheron lines rather than those of Seabiscuit, but

he finally puffed his way up. Taking one look at the statue, declared by critics to be more expressive of the donor's patriotism than of artistic merit, the portly gentleman exclaimed: "If this be Liberty, give me Death!"

Rumblings, as the result of too many doughnuts at five cents per each, could be the beginning of the overthrow of a dynasty of planners and "morale builders."

### Working People Must Organize

Experienced trade unionists know that we must be prepared for the coming transition from war to peace. Working people inexperienced in the union field are not as well posted. Wage earners everywhere should be told about the great benefits of organization and how necessary it is to have labor unions to keep the standards up.

In war time, anti-union employers, in some cases, encourage their employees to join company unions or weak, fly-by-night organizations, led by unsteady mentalities. This is done to keep them from having contact with the real thing.

The American Federation of Labor is a permanent organization. It has applied and practiced an enduring and progressive brand of real trade unionism. It has withstood the opposition of labor baiters and labor traitors for 65 years.

With respect to durability, labor organizations are no different from other human agencies in that there is no substitute for quality. The American Federation of Labor has quality. Self-preservation dictates that working people must organize to keep from being victimized and destroyed by all other organized elements, and common sense dictates that such organizations should belong to the real thing, to the real labor movement in this country, the American Federation of Labor.

### Fact or Fiction

Periodically, notices appear in the press informing the country of changes in the point value of rationed commodities. After they are made, it is explained that they were necessary in order to "adjust" demand to meet dwindling supply. The "Industrial News Review" comments on the subject as follows:

"For example, if, in the opinion of the rationing authorities, too many people want to buy a certain item, it is a simple matter to raise the point price of that item. Demand promptly falls off. It works smoothly and quickly. To all appearances, the old-fashioned laws of supply and demand become crude by comparison.

"But there is one catch. Under the old natural laws merchants knew what to expect from consumers. They knew that the public would buy so many shoes, so many barrels of flour, or so many tons of canned goods. And they planned the operation of their businesses accordingly. The larger the retailer, the greater became his contractual commitments to manufacturers and producers. By planning and shrewd calculation of future consumer demand, the American distribution system was brought to a state of unequaled perfection.

"Under the present method of juggling the laws of supply and demand, the merchant is helpless. If he agrees to purchase a quantity of goods from a producer at a substantial saving, he has no way of knowing whether he will be permitted to dispose of those goods as in the past. They may be rationed and the point value set so high that they will be frozen on his shelves indefinitely. All the expense-saving efforts of the distribution industry, from the largest chain down to the smallest retailer, which have so long benefited the consumer, can now be wiped out with a scratch of an official pen. After the war, production and distribution must be freed as quickly as possible of artificial handicaps. That is the only way to achieve, in fact, the fiction of future abundance now being created for the people by planners and dreamers of every stripe."

## Viewing Japanese Policy Over Conquered People

International Labor News Service

Japan's long-promised programs of "autonomy" for Java, aimed at winning the co-operation of its 50,000,000 Indonesian inhabitants, boils down to the "right to advise" the occupation authorities.

Announcement of the program, which was heard by Netherlands radio monitors in Australia, was seen as part of the Japanese propaganda pattern of granting nominal rights to inhabitants of occupied territories, such as the "autonomy" recently announced for Burma.

The Japanese-Malay-language broadcast said the "Autonomy Program" for Java provided for the establishment of a central council which will have the right to advise and submit proposals connected with administrative affairs to the Japanese military authorities. The program also promised establishment of "Councils of Co-operation" in municipalities, with similar rights to advise and submit proposals, and the appointment of Indonesian "advisers" to the Japanese military government, who will have the privilege of "participating in conferences in which important government affairs are discussed."

The broadcast said the Indonesians would be given "the right to accept important positions in provincial councils and various military government departments," but did not list any jobs which would be open to Indonesians.

\* \* \*

In the face of these flourishing promises, there is increasing evidence that things are not going too smoothly for the Japanese in the East Indian islands. Judging from a number of Tokyo broadcasts, it is obvious that the Japanese recognize they are unable to keep their promises and that they cannot realize their original schemes and plans. On August 12 a Japanese official who had just completed an inspection tour of Celebes spoke some significant words often heard lately in Japanese statements. "No matter what happens," he said, "we cannot afford to disappoint the native peoples."

Other Japanese broadcasts from the Indies have shown that a serious unemployment problem has been created by the closing of many European-managed plantations. They also show that the Japanese do not know what to do with all the resources they have gained. In Borneo they have tried using some of their surplus rubber for the surfacing of airfields and elsewhere they have tried to create employment by handcutting timber previously put through sawmills.

From time to time wives of captive or interned Dutch soldiers and officials have spoken from Japanese-controlled stations with distress in their voices apparent to listening posts in Australia. Lieut. Gen. Hein Ter Poorten, commander of the Netherlands Indies Army until its surrender outside Bandung in March, 1942, made a broadcast from Java before he was sent to another Japanese camp on Formosa. These were his concluding words: "Keep courage. We do that here. Long live the Queen." He has not broadcast since.

### Shipbuilding: "Maritime 250 Club"

The U. S. Maritime Commission congratulated both management and labor of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, Portland, Ore., on the delivery of its 250th ship, the "John I. Nolan," only twenty-three days after her keel was laid. This feat qualified the corporation to enter the world's most exclusive circle as the second yard eligible for the "Maritime 250 Club."

Another Kaiser yard, the Permanente Metals Corporation yard at Richmond, Calif., was the first to join the Maritime 250 Club when it delivered its 250th vessel July 19, 1943.



## Those Reports on Living Costs from U. S. Bureau

By PHILIP PEARL, in A.F.L. News Service

There was a time when the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor commanded respect. Its surveys were apparently well organized, its work was thorough and its findings were authoritative.

But nowadays the reports of this Government agency are a mockery of the facts. And the tragic part of it is that the Government's policy with regard to price control is based on such obviously inaccurate and uninformed reports.

For instance, the Bureau of Labor Statistics says that the cost of living is now only 4.5 per cent above what it was last September. The Office of Price Administration therefore jubilantly announces that if and when it reduces prices by 4.5 per cent, the cost of living will be brought back into equitable relationship with wages.

### Those Magical Figures

To our way of thinking, a great and hitherto undisclosed source of synthetic rubber can be found in statistics. Anyone familiar with handling them can make the figures stretch to cover any given situation. Even casual examination of the figures put out by the B.L.S. and the O.P.A. shows how elastic they are.

As the adage says, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." We eat right here in the District of Columbia. We buy our food here. And we are paying for it, through the nose.

But the O.P.A. tells us that the cost of living has gone up only 5 per cent during the past year in the District of Columbia. The figure is even broken down into separate commodities. We confess we read this announcement with astonishment. But when we saw it stated that the price of meat had gone up only one-half of one per cent in the District of Columbia in the past year, we hit the ceiling. That figure proves that the B.L.S. and the O.P.A. experts qualified for their jobs not by learning arithmetic but prestidigitiation.

Nothing but sheer magic could make it appear that the price of meat in any community in the United States has gone up only one-half of one per cent in the past year. Any child who has ever gone marketing for his mother knows better than that.

### The Prices Actually Paid

Unfortunately, we do not have the facilities for making a survey of every butcher shop even within the narrow limits of the District of Columbia. We can only testify as to prices we have actually paid to our own meat market—and we hope the owner will not be offended, because we can't afford to get in wrong with the butcher these days. Nevertheless, the facts are that the meat prices we are now paying are 20 per cent above what they were a year ago, roll-backs and all.

But today the price you pay for meat is only a surface indication of the real increase. For instance, cuts of meat have been "upgraded." In other words, plain, ordinary hamburger of bygone years now goes under a fancier name at a much fancier price.

### Bone In, Fat On

Even that doesn't tell the whole story. Once upon a time, when we purchased meat, the butcher would remove the excess fat and the bones before weighing it. Today we pay for it practically on the hoof, bone in and fat on. This alone represents a 10 to 20 per cent increase in price.

The big question in our minds is this—do the B.L.S. and the O.P.A. take any of these facts into consideration when they prepare their price figures for publication? Are they relying merely on theoretical "ceiling" prices or are they attempting to find out realistically what the people of our country are actually paying for food at their neighborhood stores?

We can't believe that these Government agencies are doing a realistic job because their figures just don't add up with the facts.

Therefore, we feel the time has come for a thor-

ough reorganization of the price-testing machinery of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Office of Price Administration. We'd like to send some of their imaginative statisticians to work in a war plant pushing trucks and employ a few housewives on a part-time basis to make reports on prices. That would save the Government money, it would reduce taxes and it might help to solve the manpower problem.

Above all, we object to having wage rates stabilized or frozen in relation to cost of living figures which are so obviously phoney. If the cost of living increase isn't five times as great as the B.L.S. says it is, we'll eat our hat. We'll probably have to anyway before long.

### FOR CARPENTRY APPRENTICES

The California State Council of Carpenters is reported as adding impetus to its already well functioning state-wide apprentice program. It has named two committees of six, one from the northern and one from the southern section of the State. Through them will be developed for adoption by the State Council a complete, uniform and up-to-date apprenticeship program for the carpentry trade on a state-wide basis.

### Now, Who Is Responsible?

Only 285,573 San Franciscans were registered for the November 2 election before registration closed last week, Registrar of Voters Cameron King announces. The figure was the lowest for a November vote since 1935.

"The reason," King pointed out, "is that 117,981 citizens weren't interested enough in the 1942 gubernatorial election to vote. Their registration was canceled as required by law. Since January 1, only 34,467 citizens have registered."

When the final date for filings by candidates was reached this week, it was revealed there would be 8 names on the ballot for Mayor, 17 for the six places on the Board of Supervisors, 4 for District Attorney, 4 for Sheriff, and contests for Judge in two departments of the Municipal Court, Judges Harris in No. 1 Department and Morris in No. 3 being unopposed. The name of Richard Doyle will be on the ballot for confirmation as a Member of the Board of Education.

## Urges a Single Agency for Liquidating War Set-Up

The necessity of adequate planning for the employment of fighters and workers when they lay down their weapons and war tools and the importance of A.F.L. plans in this field are emphasized in a statement by Boris Shishkin, A.F.L. economist, urging the establishment of a single agency to handle post-war problems.

"The biggest challenge," Shishkin said, "is how to transform our industry, which has become a war machine, into a source of peace-time production and peace-time job opportunities.

"Industrial reconversion calls for orderly, co-ordinated, planned action. It calls for advanced preparation. It calls for organization. To make this possible, labor proposes immediate creation of a single reconversion agency on which labor and management are fully represented which could guide and assist the nation in its task of reconversion. This public body should be so constituted as to make best use of the experience and resources of all war mobilization agencies in assisting private enterprise to take over its responsibility for production in a way which squares with the nation's demand for full employment of its workers and of its industrial plant after the war."

Such an agency, Shishkin further explained, would supervise the termination of war contracts and prompt settlement of claims, the disposal of war inventories and surplus materials, and the reconversion of production facilities, and the transfer of demobilized fighters and workers to stable employment.

## Parting Message of A.F.L. Delegate to Britons

(From Publicity Service of "Moral Re-Armament")

Harold D. Ulrich, New England chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, one of the fraternal delegates from the A.F.L. to the British Trades Union Congress in Southport, England, paid tribute to the fighting spirit of the British people and to the "essential mission" of M.R.A. in the war and in the post-war world, as he left for America.

While national leaders of labor and industry met at the Moral Re-Armament Training Center in Michigan to forge America's declaration of teamwork the cable arrived from Britain giving Ulrich's message, which was widely published in the British press.

### Urges Steadfastness

"As I bid you farewell," Ulrich said, "I would say to the people of Great Britain, carry on. Carry on with that grim spirit of determination you so courageously displayed during the darkest days of 1940 and 1941. Carry on with the assurance that we in America will work and fight shoulder to shoulder with you till victory. And thereafter we shall carry on with you in peace as in war.

"Let us in Great Britain and America, together and with our allies, develop the kind of post-war world that will recognize and guarantee the dignity and equality of man the world over; and while being realistic enough to recognize material values, let us place far greater emphasis on spiritual values than ever before. For only in this way can we hope ultimately to achieve real and lasting peace on earth.

### Toward a More Secure Peace

"I have the conviction—in speaking from the standpoint of a man who has devoted the past quarter of a century to representing labor—that while we need to go on and do our best to improve the working conditions and wages of men and women who toil, the mere improving of them will not bring the kind of peace and security we are striving for. I am convinced more and more of that as I talk to some of the political representatives of our nations.

"It is for this reason I think Moral Re-Armament has such an essential mission and I sincerely hope its efforts will be continued with increasing strength and courage both now and in the post-war years."

### A.F.L. Agencies to Aid Italians

As a practical demonstration to the Italian people that "our protestations of democracy are not idle words," the Labor League for Human Rights, in the name of the 6,200,000 members of the American Federation of Labor, is now preparing to put into action a relief program for the Italian people, Matthew Woll, president of the league, announces.

"As one way of demonstrating to the Italian people that our protestations of democracy are not mere idle words," Woll stated, "the 6,200,000 members of the American Federation of Labor are now preparing to put into action an Italian war relief program similar to those already in effect in Britain, China, and other countries of the United Nations. Through the A.F.L. relief agencies, the Labor League for Human Rights, and the New York Labor War Chest (A.F.L.), shipments of food, clothing and medical supplies will soon be under way to Italy.

"These shipments will be tangible proofs to the Italian people of American labor's understanding of their problems and symbols of American labor's hope for a democratic, free tie between the two nations in the post-war world."

### AGE BRACKETS OF MERCHANT SEAMEN

Data assembled by United Seamen's Service reveal that 49.5 per cent of all merchant seamen are 35 years old or more, while 7.5 per cent are 55 years or older—showing that the Merchant Marine has the highest age level of any of our fighting forces.

Buy U. S. War Bonds and Savings Stamps NOW!



## Report by Scharrenberg On Shipyard X-Ray Cases

*[In his monthly report to the Governor's Council, Director Paul Scharrenberg of the State Department of Industrial Relations, who also is chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission, relates the following in reference to the cases of workers who sustained injuries in a Los Angeles County shipbuilding yard, claimed to be the result of X-ray examinations by unskilled technicians, and on account of which a large sum is being paid the injured workers.]*

### Origin of the Cases

The trouble started approximately two years ago when workmen who were claiming injuries while employed by the California Shipbuilding Corporation reported to the shipyard hospital operated by Dr. Stellar and his associates for treatment and were subjected to various X-ray and fluoroscopic exposures. While the use of the X-ray in the hands of a skilled technician has many benefits, X-ray rays are literally death rays when too powerful or when the exposure is prolonged. The cases were eventually correctly diagnosed as excessive X-ray exposure and at the present time a total of 60 alleged X-ray burn cases have been filed with the Industrial Accident Commission. In each case there was an allegation that the injury was caused by the serious and wilful misconduct of the employer. In addition to the filings before the Industrial Accident Commission, a similar number of complaints based on malpractice were filed with the Superior Court in Los Angeles county.

### Settlement in Court Actions

During the week of September 6, while the Commission was considering the Los Angeles calendar, 38 of these cases were presented by way of Compromise and Releases. These compromises were combination documents settling the third party claims for malpractice now pending in the Superior Court, and in addition thereto, settling the compensation rights as far as serious and wilful misconduct is concerned and disability indemnity, but reserving to the employees their right for lifetime medical treatment. A total of \$246,800 is to be paid in the 38 cases settled, which sum does not include many thousands of dollars heretofore paid and does not include the estimated medical expense. This gives an average of \$6494 per case, although the cases vary, some being as low as \$1000 and at least one as high as \$20,000.

### Other Pending Cases

The remaining cases are in the process of settlement and will undoubtedly be presented to the Commission in the near future.

The Commissioners put in a great deal of time considering each individual case, as the claims not only were of a serious nature but many parties are involved. It is reputed that the money is paid in part by the California Shipbuilding Corporation, part

**T**HE 2000 children ranging in age from 5 to 15 years—brought to this country by the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, member agency of the San Francisco War Chest—are under the care of 110 Protestant, Jewish, Catholic and non-sectarian agencies designated by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, and all except about 100 are now living in private foster homes in this country.

by their compensation carrier, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, and part by Lloyd's of London.

The action of the Commission in these cases is typical of its attitude in trying to protect workmen who have received industrial injuries, as the Commission retains to the men their right to life-long medical care because with this type of injury a case may appear to be cured but may break out again months or years later. It was, therefore, deemed advisable to reserve to the men their right for medical treatment, including hospital and nursing care, regardless of when the need may appear.

### VETERAN CANADIAN UNION OFFICIAL

At the 1943 annual convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labor, G. R. Melvin, of St. John, N. B., was re-elected to the post of secretary-treasurer, starting his twenty-sixth consecutive year in that office. The Federation has been functioning for thirty-one years and Melvin has attended all the yearly conventions. He belongs to the Electrical Workers, and is believed to have the present longest continuous service of any state branch officer in the United States and Canada.

## Production Machinists in Notable Santa Claus Role

Production and Aeronautical Lodge 1327 of the Machinists, in San Francisco, has gone all-out toward aid in bringing cheer at Christmas to the overseas forces, and is setting a swift pace for the field, which it declares is wide open for all organizations.

Officials of the union announced last week that, to begin with, the organization had purchased \$25,000 worth of War Bonds. Then, with reference to Christmas for the armed forces, the following was revealed: The union has purchased \$750 worth of tickets for the Steamfitters' ball, the proceeds of which event will go to providing Christmas packages for the armed forces. Next it donated \$750 for the purchase of union-label "Raleigh" cigarettes, for the same destination, and it will place 1000 cartons of cigarettes in the packages which the Steamfitters will forward. For the purchase of athletic equipment for the Navy men in overseas ports, \$750 was provided. And finally upon its own account and for the direct benefit of its own members in the armed forces 750 Christmas boxes are being prepared for shipment prior to the announced postal deadline. These boxes will contain cigarettes, razor blades, toothbrushes, combs, books, games, candy, shoe polish, playing cards and other articles.

The entire program of the organization, it will be observed, is a most ambitious one, well conceived for a grand purpose, and possible of emulation, mayhap in varying degrees, by other organizations.

*Blood donations to the Blood Bank are needed.*

### GOOD FOOD

ENJOY IT DAY OR NIGHT

OPEN ALL NIGHT

### HENRY'S CAFETERIAS

101 TAYLOR STREET, corner of Turk  
3036 16th STREET, Between Mission and Valencia  
70 4th STREET, Between Mission and Market

ELECTRIC VENTILATION

SPEEDY SERVICE

OUR OWN BAKERY

## "White Collar" Workers Gain from W.L.B. Ruling

For the second time only, a coalition of the labor and employer members of the National War Labor Board overrode the public members, this time sanctioning a uniform salary structure for 9000 office workers in four Curtiss-Wright airplane plants. The case involved pay increases for most of the 9000 clerical workers.

Only once before in the entire history of the National War Labor Board has such a combination of labor and management against the public members occurred.

### Dissent by "Public" Members

In spite of the fact that the white-collar workers are the most poorly paid and have been the most neglected workers, the public members took the position that the wage increase, if granted, would upset the "going rates" for such work in the areas where the Curtiss-Wright plants are located.

The labor and management members pointed out that salary stabilization in the entire Curtiss-Wright organization is absolutely necessary because of the constant transfers between the various plants. The approved plan established salary rates ranging from \$22 to \$82 a week. Commenting on the decision, the news bulletin of the California State Federation of Labor says:

### Organization the Best Remedy

"In consideration of the position taken by the public members of the War Labor Board that the sanctioning of the requested wage stabilization would upset the "going rates" in the communities where the company's plants were located, it can justly be said that such an upset is eminently desirable, if it will mean that this category of employees are to receive some long overdue attention.

"Time and again, labor has pointed out that the reason for the comparatively low wages and unfavorable working conditions of the white-collar workers has been their lack of interest in organization. Only through organization will these employees be able to keep pace with their fellow employees in the mechanical crafts.

"That labor is interested in helping them cannot be questioned. The record will show the huge sums of money and effort spent to organize them. This decision should have salutary effects. It is to be hoped that the clerical employees learn from it and will make an effort to get themselves out of substandard groups in a great number of cases."

## Culinary Workers' Joint Board Has New Quarters

The Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, heretofore located at 709 Mission street, will in future have its headquarters at Room 503, Kohler & Chase building, 26 O'Farrell street (Postal District 8). There will be no change in the phone number (Garfield 6542).

The office of C. T. McDonough, vice-president of the international organization of the culinary workers and bartenders, also will be at the same address.

Executive Secretary John A. St. Peter of the Joint Board announced that the new quarters would comprise three rooms and that occupancy would begin on Wednesday of this week.

"The great secret of success in life is to be ready when your opportunity comes."—Disraeli.

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Sutter 6654

Oakland  
Hilgate 1017

**Caswell's**  
NATIONAL CREST  
**Coffee**

Direct  
Delivered  
for  
Freshness

Get Your Next

**SUIT**

at

**Roos Bros.**

Market at Stockton Street



## Retail Clerks' State Council Holds Meeting in Fresno

At the annual convention of the State Council of Retail Clerks, held in Fresno, 73 delegates were present, from 27 locals of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

The delegates were welcomed by Mayor Leymel of Fresno, other speakers at the opening ceremonies being Robert Scott, of Long Beach, president of the State Council; W. T. O'Rear, secretary of the Fresno Labor Council; W. G. Desepte, president of the International Retail Clerks' Association; Samuel Meyers, international representative, and A. B. Crossler, secretary of the State Council.

It was revealed that the clerks' organization has more than doubled its membership in California during the past year, and the fact brings congratulations from their fellow members in the American Federation of Labor throughout the State.

### Election of Officers

James Suffridge of Oakland was elected president of the Council, in succession to Robert Scott, who was not a candidate. Suffridge had been a vice-president, and for the position which he vacated the delegates elected George Johns of the San Francisco Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks.

Other officials named for the ensuing term were: Vice-president, Haskell Tidwell, San Pedro; secretary, A. B. Crossler, San Francisco (re-elected); treasurer, Larry Vail, San Francisco (re-elected); members of executive board for northern California, Claude Jinkerson and John McKown, San Francisco; James McLoughlin, San Jose; John Philpott, Oakland, and John Allen, Sacramento.

### Expressions in Resolutions

In addition to discussion and action on subjects pertaining directly to the welfare of the clerks, the delegates, in resolutions, went on record against the imposition of a federal sales tax, for repeal of the Connally-Smith law, for increased exercise of the voting franchise in civic elections, urging repeal of the poll-tax laws in the Southern States, and appealed for racial unity.

At the conclusion of the three-day session of the State Council the members of the executive board were summoned to meet in Los Angeles with C. C. Coulter, international secretary, who has suffered a prolonged illness and was unable to attend the meeting in Fresno.

## Put Seals on Overseas Mail

When sending Christmas parcels and cards to service men overseas, don't forget to decorate them with the seal that promises health on the home front. Christmas Seals are now being made available especially for this purpose at the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association's headquarters, 604 Mission street. As in the past, seals will sell for one cent each or one dollar a sheet, the proceeds being used for the fight to eradicate tuberculosis.

Christmas packages and cards for Army personnel overseas should be in the post office between September 15 and October 15; to personnel in the Navy, Marines and Coast Guard they may be sent as late as November 1. Each parcel should be labeled "Christmas parcel."

Christmas stickers should be placed only on the sides and backs of parcels, and not on the face or the seams, according to postal regulations.

Blood donations to the Blood Bank are needed.



**Watchmakers' Union**  
GUARANTEE and BOND  
LOOK FOR THIS EMBLEM  
Ask for Our Written Guarantee.

## BRITISH UNION MEMBERSHIP

The present membership of unions affiliated with the British Trade Union Congress is 6,500,000, as against 5,250,000 at the end of 1941, according to an unofficial estimate in the annual report to the Congress. Membership of the Transport and General Workers' Union reached a new high of 1,133,165.

## Musicians in Pact with Decca

President James C. Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians has announced an agreement under which union musicians will make recordings and electrical transcriptions for Decca Records, Inc., an affiliate of the World Broadcasting System.

The agreement, which Petrillo said was the result of many months of negotiation, was the first permitting union members to make commercial records or transcriptions since August of last year, when recording was banned in pursuance of a decision made by the Federation's convention.

## Set Up S. F. Headquarters For Dutch Sailors' Union

Returning recently from a three weeks' inspection tour of the Pacific Coast, Peter J. Vandenberg, secretary of the American section of the Dutch Central Transport Workers' Union, an affiliate of the International Transport Workers' Federation, gave his New York associates of the United Nations maritime unions a glowing report on the American war effort, particularly as regards maritime transportation and merchant shipping.

Vandenberg's trip to this coast was announced as necessitated by growing Netherlands shipping activities in the Pacific and the need for active union participation in matters pertaining to such shipping. The union's new West Coast headquarters, which is in charge of William Post, former assistant to Vandenberg, is located at 210 California street, San Francisco.

"The establishment of a union office in San Francisco has proven even more desirable and necessary than we anticipate," Vandenberg commented. "Not only our own crews, but Netherlands government representatives and shipping interests as well welcome this move which helps to stabilize Netherlands shipping conditions in the Pacific."

The Dutch labor official also conferred with President Harry Lundeberg of the Seafarers' International Union of North America, another I.T.F. affiliate, on matters of closer collaboration between the maritime unions of the United Nations. He was declared to have been visibly impressed with the S.I.U. training school for able-bodied seamen at San Francisco and described it as "an exemplary and much needed step in the task of training seamen and furnishing the American merchant marine with experienced and well schooled personnel."

## One-Man-Car Proposal to Go on November Ballot

The San Francisco boys in the foxholes, the steaming jungles, the deserts, and those on the danger-infested high seas might be interested to know that in their absence the Market Street Railway—that famous old junkpile—is promoting another "fast one" which, if successful, would redound to the advantage of its stockholders.

It is again attempting to secure permission of the voters to operate one-man street cars, and has brought this highly controversial issue into the coming November election campaign.

Many of these boys will recall that the voters of the city, several years ago, expressed disapproval of such operations, and that the company also was unsuccessful in trying later to achieve the same purpose through the courts. But it waited, and now finds the city in need of better transportation facilities, especially additional cars on that company's lines, and it is trying with all its might and cunning to induce the people to grant to it that which they have, under normal conditions, heretofore emphatically refused.

And it was successful, last Monday, in securing the approval of the necessary four members of the Board of Supervisors—Green, Coleman, Uhl and Brown (count 'em)—for placing on the November ballot a proposal to permit it to operate one-man cars over certain routes at all times and over other routes during specified hours. The Supervisors, by a vote of 9 to 2, only recently had asked the company not to bring up the issue again, after it had made two attempts to secure action on the subject by the whole Board.

Manager Cahill of the Municipal Railway states he has asked the Office of Defense Transportation to force the Market Street Railway to release to the "Muni" line its extra equipment (which the company admits having), but so far nothing has been done.

While the winning of the war still remains paramount in the minds of most people, it appears the Market Street Railway is not averse to taking a little time out to promote a first-class fight in the coming municipal election.

## Union's Christmas Package Drive

In the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing on another page of this issue, readers will note the Council has indorsed the drive being made by Steamfitters' Union No. 590 and the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council to procure Christmas packages for delivery to the men overseas, and that it advises members of its affiliated union to make their donations of packages through these organizations. One of the receptacles for receipt of the packages is located in front of the elevator at the Labor Temple.

**—SAFEWAY—**  
**YOUR FRIENDLY**  
**GROCER**  
**Offers**  
**LOW EVERY DAY**  
**SHELF PRICES**



## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

It is reported that the "Graphic Arts Industrial Union" has gone the way of the extinct dodo. The "Lakeside Bulletin," publication of the Chicago Printing Trades Unions, announces the demise of this organization, which had been labeled a company-inspired movement, because of one of the oldest reasons for the disbanding phonies established to combat legitimate organization—lack of membership. Another announcement, which illustrates progress made in organizing the notoriously unfair R. R. Donnelley plant, is the establishment of a composing room chapel in this plant and the appointment of a committee to draw up chapel rules. A chairman and secretary, along with a vice-chairman to represent the night shift, were duly elected.

An award has been handed down by John H. Hassler in the arbitration case involving the Sacramento publishers and the newspaper printers in the Capital City which began on August 17. The award grants 50 per cent of the amount for which the union was contending. The union had asked for an increase of \$3 per week, which was within the 15 per cent provided by "Little Steel." The \$1.50 increase recommended was made retroactive to April 24, 1943. The arbitrator refused to consider the union's contention that the increase sought should be granted for one reason, because it was well within the amount established by the Little Steel formula. His comment on this feature of the case, or at least part of this comment, is not clear (or is it?) when he states: "If Sacramento workers are entitled to the full 15 per cent increase, or a high percentage of the 15 per cent, then workers in every other city paying a wage scale lower than Sacramento would also be entitled to the same percentage increase." Chairman Hassler pushed aside figures submitted on increased cost of living and stated that, in his opinion, "the only correct index is obtained by the actual everyday purchasing of commodities and services." He then draws a comparison showing higher prices prevailing in San Francisco for food, housing, clothing, etc., which, he says, he obtained through personal interviews with "individuals, including labor leaders, independent grocers, chair store owners, managers of utilities, landlords, tenants, clothing store proprietors in both cities." An appeal has been taken by the union to the International Arbitration Board.

Sgt. J. L. Begon of the *Chronicle* chapel is now in charge of composition on *Stars and Stripes*, the publication edited and printed in Africa for our fighting forces on that front. In a letter under date of September 14 he says the composing room force consists of three operators and two hand compositors. Because of an order resulting from the paper shortage the publication, which formerly went up to sixteen pages, had been reduced to four pages. The latest copies, however, have been increased to eight. He states the machines, which belong to a French daily, are in bad shape, and parts are extremely hard to get, and, "in addition to that, the French use the machines every night after our paper is out, and it is amazing what they can do to machinery." An All-Purpose Linotype which had been standing idle in the shop has been utilized by the Americans, and all heads, which had formerly been hand set, are now set on this machine.

Sgt. Kenneth G. Smith of the Golden Gate Press chapel writes us from somewhere in "Merrie Old England." He is with an Engineer regiment, and says he recently received promotion from private first-class to sergeant, with many added duties and responsibilities. "Ken" has used much of his spare time visiting places of historical interest and says he has seen so many old buildings he is beginning to feel as musty as some of the thatched roofs to be found over there. He sends regards to all his friends.

Henry Adamson of the Willats Printing chapel last week passed his final tests after enlisting in the Merchant Marine. He will be sailing soon, having been assigned to a ship. And in this respect he was fortunate, as he will be sailing with R. M. Walker, another member of No. 21, who is now third officer on a Liberty ship.

J. J. ("Jim") Hroza, of the Crocker-Union chapel,

drew a traveler last Friday, and on Wednesday of this week, after straightening up his affairs here, left for Seattle, where he intends to make his home.

H. N. Aherns of the James H. Barry chapel on Friday of last week severed his affiliation with No. 21, and stated he intended to locate somewhere in the Northwest.

James M. Shanley, retired member of No. 21 and the Shanly Printing Company, reports that Mrs. Shanly, who suffered a severe heart attack early in August, is convalescing and should be fully recovered in the near future.

W. J. Monahan of the Marcus Brower chapel announces that his wife has presented him with a 6 pound 12½ ounce boy. The new arrival, who has been named Michael, was born at St. Mary's hospital on Wednesday, September 22, at 7 a.m.

W. P. Valiant, *Examiner* operator, who has just completed a month's vacation, is back at his machine this week.

Carl Ludwig of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel is entertaining his son, Ralph, this week. Cpl. Ralph Ludwig, with the Army Air Corps Signal Service and stationed at Port Hueneme, near Ventura, arrived in the city Sunday morning to spend a 15-day furlough.

Raymond Biancalana, apprentice member of the *Examiner* chapel, and one of the first members of that chapel to enlist in the armed forces immediately following Pearl Harbor, arrived in port on Wednesday of last week and was entered at Oak Knoll hospital in Oakland. Ray is with the Marine Corps and has been stationed in the South Pacific.

Announcement comes from J. W. Chaudet, formerly of the Perry Publishing Company chapel and now a member of Oakland Typographical Union, that a 7-pound girl arrived at his home on Tuesday, September 21. Her name is Sally.

Mrs. E. B. Sawyer, *Chronicle* operator, has the sympathy of the entire membership in her bereavement through the death on Saturday of last week of her 14-months-old baby. Mrs. Sawyer is the sister of Fritz, Carl and Niles Madsen, all operators on newspapers in San Francisco. Fritz and Niles are enlisted in the armed forces. Services were conducted on Tuesday at Daly City and interment was at Olivet Memorial cemetery.

H. M. ("Herb") Maple of the *Examiner* chapel learned last week that his brother, Howard Maple, had passed away on September 20 in El Paso, at the age of 59, after a long illness, the last three years of which he had been an invalid. Deceased is survived by his wife and two sisters. It was only a year ago that their son was killed in an automobile collision, and worry over this loss, it is said, served to hasten the end.

Word came to his fellow-workers of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel last Monday that Lt. Ralph Turrentine, who enlisted in the Army in March of last year, had been reported missing in action on the African front. This is the first word of the whereabouts of Ralph since just prior to his leaving for participation in the original African offensive.

Dave Braverman of the Schwabacher-Frey chapel is taking things easy this week while spending his vacation right here in San Francisco.

### News Chapel Notes — By L. L. Heagney

Big and friendly was the crowd assembled in special chapel meeting Friday to bid farewell to Apprentice Joe Jacobs, 17, who donned Navy blue Monday. The chairman, Clarence Abbott, called on Joe Sullivan to act as master of ceremonies, a task at which he proved adept, and after assuring young Jacobs of the chapel's continued interest in his welfare, presented a chess set and case, so tiny as to be practically a miniature, accompanied with a purse comfortably stuffed with some of Uncle Sam's nicest printed bills. It was suggested then by the master of ceremonies that Aviation Machinist 3C Howard Paul of the Coast Guard, himself a former apprentice, let the recruit in on all the angles of a seafaring life, a job Howard started but somehow got switched over on to salty yarns. Especially appropriate was the chess set gift, for Jacobs was chess champion of his school, Lowell High.

Prolonged silence was broken by Lou Montarnal in a letter to Chairman Abbott. Lou first thanked the chairman and the chapel for sending cigarettes, and requested it be arranged that the *LABOR CLARION* be mailed him, it being the only medium he knows of by which he may keep informed of San Francisco printerdom. Still stationed at Weingarten, Mo., Montarnal wrote that in connection with Army duties

he visited recently some small towns in adjacent states where uniforms are seldom seen. People, he said, rushed to the sidewalks or their windows to smile, wave or shout a welcome, and the kids followed in droves.

Secretary and office manager for Al Crackbon, Ralph Moore chatted on Al's behalf via mail with Clarence Abbott late last week. Crackbon, he said, as always is sure fire with a cue, in fact kills much spare time at the billiard table. Principally, however, Al's time is spent in the Cave of the Winds—a room devoted to the fine art of "shooting the breeze." Wartime troubles haven't missed the Home, Ralph writes, most of them stemming from labor shortage and the inability to compete for help against defense plants.

Naval life agrees with Howard Paul, a *News* boy who joined the Coast Guard close to a year ago. Stopping a few days on the last lap of a leave spent in southern California and looking vigorous and well conditioned, Howard is arranging a home here for Mrs. Paul for the duration, he himself expecting to be assigned to sea duty shortly. His present station is Port Angeles, Wash.

Looks odd—if we may be forgiven for making noises like an expert—to see our greasy-overalled machinists gandering pop-eyed at a leather-jacketed, slack-wearing feminine servicing the automatically-iced drinking fountain.

Rubbing on vanishing cream, Bill Leslie saw the recent heat wave vanish into fog. "A man," Bill assured his cronies, "is entitled to one sweat per annum. But he doesn't want it to linger over three days—not in San Francisco, he doesn't."

### Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

S.F.W.A. held its regular business meeting September 21. The meeting was well attended and everyone enjoyed the whist game and refreshments which followed. A War Savings Stamp was given to high score at each table.

The auditing committee met last Wednesday at the home of Secretary Grace Young.

November 3 is the date set for the whist game to be given at the Spreckels-Russell Dairy Company. We hope all members who can possibly do so will attend and bring friends.

We are happy to report that Mrs. Jessie E. Deurlou is convalescent after her recent illness.

Mrs. Herbert Rutton of Boulder City, Nev., unexpectedly dropped in for a two days' visit with her mother, Mrs. Wiles.

### Golf News — By Fred N. Leach

A perfect golfing day, a course in fine condition, eleven foursomes of congenial printer-golfers and their guests—and there you have a thumb-nail sketch of the September tournament of the Golf Association at Sharp Park last Sunday.

Here are the winners: Champ Class—Charlie White 89-15—74, Vic Lansberry 90-10—80, Ron Cameron 89-8—81, "Chuck" Forst 93-9—84. Class "A"—Howard Watson 87-17—70, "Mayor" Kimbrough 93-20—73, Arthur Barlesi 94-20—74, Ned Di Grazia 96-21—75. Class "B"—Jack Tappendorff 98-24—74, Paul Gallagher 100-24—76, Earle Browne 106-30—76, Bob Smith 107-27—80.

The guest flight found Coast Guardsman Harry Richey on top with an 80-10—70, Fred Bartel second at 90-20—70; Charles Boyle third, 94-18—72, and Mrs. B. Weissmeier fourth, 99-27—72. In the hole-in-one contest young Art Crebassa took honors, with his tee shot ending 8 feet 3 inches from the pin. "Mayor" Kimbrough's 11-foot shot was good for second, and "Dutch" Shuman, a guest, with a 11-foot 8-inch shot was third.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—It was good to see Sailor Ralph Iusi out last Sunday. Ralph has just returned to the Bay area from an assignment back East, and promises to be out with us every chance he gets. He looks fine—but is getting to be a regular Mr. Five-by-Five, due, no doubt, to that swell Navy food. Ralph asked us to say "hello" to all the gang. . . . Also saw Corporal Sheveland who was in town for the weekend. "Shevvy" also wants to be remembered to the bunch. . . . That Tappendorff-Watson win combination worked again on Sunday. They never fail. Neither does the Fulton Street sharper, "Cousin" Paul, fail—he collected from every one. . . . Next week's *LABOR CLARION* will have the list of names of those eligible to play for the Cullenward medal play trophy. If your name is not included, you will have the October tournament left in which to become eligible. And to do so you must be the low net man in your class at least once during the year from January to October, inclusive. The cup competition is held at the November tournament.

"A man must first govern himself ere he is fit to govern a family."—Sir Walter Raleigh.

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## Welch Declares "Labor Surplus" in Pacific Coast Shipyards Stems from Steel Shortage

Representative Richard J. Welch of San Francisco continues his aggressive campaign for decentralization of the steel industry, and the development of western natural resources as a necessary factor toward accomplishing that purpose. His determined stand has gained for him a prominent place in this particular field both in Congress and in the eyes of the general public watching with deep interest the developments.

### "Long Step Forward"

A news dispatch from Washington last Wednesday stated that Representative Welch's campaign for decentralization "took another long step forward when the House steel shortage committee appointed him, along with Representative Boykin of Alabama, to present the situation to each individual member of Congress and enlist the support of as many as possible for concerted action."

Welch was quoted in the dispatch as saying: "The whole steel question is so important it must not be left for haphazard action. Our subcommittee is not able to handle it alone. Every member of Congress should be working on it."

When this declaration had been made earlier to the committee its members responded by naming the two Representatives for the purpose as above stated.

### Address in House

In the House last week, in a brief address made under a time limit rule, Representative Welch gave some very pertinent facts in relation to the existing steel shortage and his discoveries in visits to shipbuilding yards during his recent stay on the Pacific Coast while Congress was in recess. In his address to the House he said:

"Mr. Speaker, at the present time the Office of Economic Stabilization, of which Hon. James M. Byrnes is Director, is making a survey to investigate allegations that a surplus of labor exists in Pacific Coast shipbuilding plants.

### Shortage on Pacific Coast

"Whatever surplus of labor does exist in Pacific Coast shipyards is due to the shortage of steel which is allocated to the yards on a quarterly basis. During the congressional recess I visited every major shipbuilding plant in California, all of which are located on San Francisco Bay, at Los Angeles, or San Diego. A shortage of steel existed at every one of these shipyards. Due entirely to this shortage of steel, the largest single shipyard on the Pacific Coast, which employs over 42,000 workers, is being forced to curtail production during the present quarter to the extent of a ship and a half per month. This yard, like all other shipbuilding plants, endeavors to maintain its organization intact, anticipating an adequate allocation of steel. It is a tragic situation that there is such a shortage of steel that it must be allocated, thus creating uncertainty from one quarter to another as to how much steel will be available for ship construction.

### Fixes the Blame

"The blame for what appears to be a surplus number of employees should not be placed upon those shipyards, but rather upon the steel masters of this country who have tried to lead the nation to believe that they were furnishing all the steel required to carry on our war activities, including not alone the building of ships and munitions of war, but also farm machinery, normal civilian requirements for the construction of homes to house war workers, and every other use of steel. Steel is one of the most important commodities in our present-day economy, entering into an untold number of everyday uses.

"This shortage of steel production by the steel masters is so great at the present time that the War Production Board has been forced to reduce the allocation of steel to the War Department to a point 14 per cent below its requirements during the present

quarter. The Navy Department has been cut 20 per cent during this same period, while the Maritime Commission is being forced to reduce its shipbuilding because 22 per cent of its requirements of steel cannot be met. At the same time, with the increased strain being placed upon our railroad facilities, the Office of Defense Transportation requirements of steel have been cut 40 per cent.

"The over-all shortage of steel for necessary war purposes during the three months of July, August and September, 1943, amounts to 6,250,000 tons, which, on an annual basis, would amount to 25,000,000 tons.

"In this connection I cannot emphasize too strongly the need for increased steel production to furnish the farmers of this nation with the necessary farm machinery to maintain and increase production. Every member of Congress representing a rural district knows of this serious shortage, and one of the most constructive efforts they can put forth is to aid in increasing our steel production.

"Mr. Speaker, I have repeatedly called attention to the fact that this steel shortage has had one single cause—the centralization of the steel industry in the grip of a few steel magnates within a small geographical area here in the eastern part of the United States. Those people who are now crying the loudest have utterly failed to lend a hand to a solution of this problem. Only the decentralization of the steel industry in this country will enable us to produce enough steel for our wartime and our peacetime needs."

## A.F.L. Convention Speakers

Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, has been invited to attend and address the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which opens in Boston next Monday.

It is anticipated that President Roosevelt will send a message to the convention. With the exception of the new Commander of the American Legion, Warren Atherton of Stockton, Calif., others announced by the A.F.L. as likely speakers are all government officials. These include: Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson; Secretary of Labor Perkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor Dan W. Tracy; Joseph Keenan, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board; Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board and L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage-Hour Division.

## Elevator Operators Reach Bond Goal in Record Time

With the purchase of \$3000 worth of War Bonds this week, Elevator Operators and Starters' Union No. 117 achieved, three months ahead of time, its goal—\$20,000 in War Bonds by December—set by President Frank D. Guzman, the first of this year.

This purchase brought the total amount of War Bonds held by No. 117 to \$21,000, including \$8,000 bought this year, announced Stanley G. Isaacs, the local's secretary, who stated also that the U. S. Treasury's urging purchase of an "Extra" bond during the Third War Loan drive had stimulated the union in its latest action.



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President - John P. McLaughlin  
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan  
2940 Sixteenth Street  
Tel. UNderhill 1127  
Office:  
Room 303, Labor Temple

## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Amelia Suhlson, mother of Harry and Louis Suhlson, passed away at the ripe age of 78. Harry, chairman of the San Jose *Mercury-Herald-News* chapel, will accompany the remains to Boise, Idaho, where funeral services and interment will take place. Louis, a member of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel, on leave from his naval station in San Diego, will return to his naval station following local ceremonies. Myles Jacobs, who recently deposited a traveler issued by Louisville Mailers' Union, will cover Harry's situation in San Jose during his absence. Sympathy is extended surviving relatives on behalf of Mailers' Union No. 18.

The Cincinnati proposal has over 200 indorsements while Pittsburgh has under 100, according to latest reports.

Procedure of those seeking to organize an International Mailers' Union is to present two papers to the individual member, one stating the member did not want to pay any more dues or assessments to the I.T.U.; the other seeking an A.F.L. charter. Do not know how much headway they have made; but, as each individual has four months before he is suspended by I.T.U., one can see it would take months before we know how the wind is blowing.

## "Seabees" Make Return Of Donation for Re-Use

A check for \$850 dropped out of a letter opened the other day at the San Francisco League for Service Men, 1430 Van Ness avenue. League officials state that checks of various amounts come in from civilians every day, but this one "was different." It came from "somewhere in the South Pacific," and was sent in by a "Seabees" unit along with a "thank you" note to the League, and reads, in part:

"It gives me great pleasure to return a check for \$850, the amount your organization donated to our battalion last year to be used by us to purchase band instruments. The music by our band is a great source of pleasure for all the men here. We, therefore, return the money to the San Francisco League for Service Men, with the hope that it will be re-used to provide a band for some other fighting outfit somewhere else in the world."

The "Seabees" are the Construction Battalion of the Navy—from the initial letters of the two words deriving their picturesque name—and in their ranks are numbered thousands of members of organized labor.

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## S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:  
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)  
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

### Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, September 24, 1943.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

**Credentials**—Referred to the organizing committee: Beauticians No. 12—Beth Johnson, Margaret McFarland. Street Carmen, Division 518—Henry Tilton.

**Report of the Organizing Committee**—None.

**Communications**—*Filed*: From Congressman Thomas Rolph, thanking the Council for the cordial reception accorded him on August 6. William Green, president, A.F.L., acknowledging receipt of our letter conveying the congratulations of the labor movement to the Allied Nations, through their Ambassadors, for their splendid co-operation in the conduct of this war. Weekly News Letter of the California State Federation of Labor, dated September 28. Copy of letter sent the Wage Stabilization Division, National War Labor Board, San Francisco, by Delegate Ballerini of Production and Aeronautical Lodge No. 1327 (this is on the same general subject, but on a different case, as the resolution submitted by the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, and reported on elsewhere in these minutes). International Union, Progressive Mine Workers of America, asking that our delegate to the A.F.L. convention in Boston be instructed to vote "No" on the petition of John L. Lewis for re-admittance into the American Federation of Labor under any terms whatsoever. (The president of the Council reiterated the position taken by the Council previously as going on record expressing its opposition to favorable action on the application of John L. Lewis.)

**Request Complied With**: A communication was received from Daniel V. Flanagan, Western Representative, A.F.L., enclosing copy of a form letter which has been mailed to the congressmen and senators of California, asking that everything possible be done to assist in bringing about an increased beet sugar acreage in California, and asking our co-operation in this important matter, as Congress is going to act on the request early in October. Motion that we comply with the request; carried.

**Donations**: The following contributions were received for the S. F. War Chest 1943-1944: Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers No. 519, \$500; Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85, \$500.

**Bills** were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

**Referred to the Executive Committee**: A resolution, submitted by Delegate M. Finkenbinder, asking an increase in benefit payment amounts to railroad employees participating in the Railroad Retirement Fund, was referred to the executive committee.

**Resolutions**: In the matter of the resolution submitted by the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council protesting the action of the State Manpower Director of Northern California in putting the directive of September 3 into effect; it was moved that the resolution be adopted and that the officers of the Council be instructed to prepare a proper communication to be forwarded to those suggested in the resolution; motion that a committee from this Council be appointed to work with and co-operate with the Metal Trades Council and that the resolution be adopted; amendment that the resolution be referred to the executive committee; amendment to the amendment that a committee be appointed by this

Council to co-operate with the Metal Trades Council committee and that the resolution be referred to that committee with full power to act on it; amendment to the amendment unanimously carried. A resolution was submitted, from A. T. Wynn, secretary of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, in reference to and protesting against the power assumed by the War Labor Board whereby it can cancel collective bargaining agreements. Also a resolution was submitted from the Western Federation of Butchers in reference to an apparently concerted effort to abolish ceiling prices on meats, and urging assistance to the O.P.A. in enforcing price control and rationing on meats. Both of the two latter resolutions were adopted by the Council. (See their complete texts elsewhere in this paper.)

**Report of the Executive Committee**—(Meeting held Monday evening, September 20.) Called to order by Vice-President Haggerty, President Shelley having been excused. In the matter of the resolution submitted by Steamfitters and Helpers No. 590 outlining their campaign to provide Christmas packages for the armed forces, Brothers Edwards and Cerveau were present and explained the purpose of the resolution; after an extended hearing of the explanations made by the two representatives, your committee recommends that we indorse the activity of the Steamfitters No. 590 and the Metal Trades Council, and advise all unions to donate their Christmas packages to the men overseas through Steamfitters No. 590 and the Metal Trades Council, and that the Hearst publications be advised to send their appeal to the general public and refrain from soliciting packages in the shipyards. In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders requesting strike sanction against the Potter hotel, 1288 Mission street, Brothers Hobson and St. Peter were present and explained that this hotel had changed hands, the former lessee having an agreement with the union which the new lessee is not living up to, and refuses to enter into a new one; although notified to appear, the lessee of this hotel failed to be present; your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted and advises the Joint Board to take up this matter with the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor. In the matter of the statement appearing in the Weekly News Letter of the State Federation of Labor of September 21 regarding the Veterans of Foreign Wars, your committee recommends that the Council indorse the statement of the Federation and send copies to Chauffeurs' Union No. 265 and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Brother Fitch of Operating Engineers No. 64 was present and called attention of the committee to the matter now pending with the Bank of America; this matter was referred to the secretary to co-operate with the Engineers' Union to bring about an adjustment. Your committee adjourned at 8:50 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

**Reports of Unions**—Production and Aeronautical Lodge No. 1327—Are buying one thousand cartons of cigarettes and donating them to service men through Steamfitters No. 590. They are also buying \$750 worth of cigarettes and sending them through Brown & Williamson to overseas men; are buying another one thousand cartons to send to their own members serving overseas; suggest that other unions help Local 590 in the Christmas package program. Brother Riordan further elaborated on the Christmas package program instituted by Steamfitters No. 590. A large box is in the foyer of their building, Moose Hall, for any one wishing to deposit their package there.

Brother Haggerty informed the delegates of the death of a pioneer trade unionist, Edward Rosenberg. Motion made and carried (by rising vote, the delegates standing in silence) that the officers of the Council be instructed to draw up a suitable resolution referring to the death of Brother Rosenberg and that when the Council adjourn it do so out of respect to his memory.

The Council adjourned out of respect to the memory of Edward Rosenberg of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific and former secretary of the Labor Council.

**Receipts, \$1200.00; disbursements, \$360.23.**

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## C.I.O. Fails in Drive to Enlist Traction Workers

Efforts of the C.I.O. in Nova Scotia to wean electric railway and bus employees away from the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees and the American Federation of Labor have failed. There have been no desertions, and the only headway made by the C.I.O. organizers, who have been very active through the eastern provinces and northern New England, have been in the organization under the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, of three minor bus groups at Halifax-Dartmouth, N. S. The Brotherhood is affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor.

The activity of the C.I.O. in efforts to organize electric railway and bus employees has been on a large scale. In northern New England practically no progress has been made. The long standing and influence of the trades and labor councils and the state and provincial setups of the American Federation of Labor have been used successfully to offset the unparalleled activity of the C.I.O. organizers, not only in trying to increase the C.I.O. and Canadian Congress of Labor memberships among electric railway and bus workers, but in many other fields of labor.

In a number of instances, groups originally organized within the C.I.O. have transferred to the American Federation of Labor, because of dissatisfaction with the original affiliation.

## Seasonal Expansion in S. F. Area of Factory Forces

John F. Dalton, Chief of the division of labor statistics of the State Department of Industrial Relations, announces that manufacturing employment in the San Francisco industrial area reached a new peak of 299,600 in August, compared with 281,100 in July. Seasonal expansion in fruit and vegetable canning was principally responsible for the July-August employment increase.

Wages paid to factory workers totaled more than \$16,500,000 a week during August, 48 per cent above a year ago. Aircraft, shipbuilding and miscellaneous transportation equipment plants accounted for more than two-thirds of the area's factory wage bill in August.

Hourly earnings averaged \$1.252 in August, compared with \$1.291 in July, the report states, and average hours worked rose to 44.9 per week in August, from 44.3 hours in July and 41.7 hours in August of last year. Weekly earnings averaged \$56.16 in August, a decrease from July earnings of \$57.18, but considerably above the average of \$48.68 a year ago.

For the entire State, the report reveals that factories employed 961,400 wage earners in August, compared with 896,900 in July and 761,600 in August, 1942. Here, also, a seasonal increase of 56,700 plant workers in fruit and vegetable canneries between July and August was principally responsible for the gain in the state's total factory force.

### WORLD SERIES TICKET PRICES

For the world series baseball games in St. Louis, applicants for advance reservations must purchase their tickets to cover three games, and they will be limited to two seats a game. Grandstand reservations will be made for 12,500 persons. The other 12,500 grandstand seats are held for season ticket holders. Seating capacity in the park is 34,500. A ticket for a single seat for three games will cost \$17.25, including taxes. The management will refund money for games not played, should the series be terminated in less than six games. The first three games will be played in New York, beginning next Tuesday, and play will be resumed at St. Louis on the following Sunday, and will be continued there until the series is concluded.

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## Emphatic Expressions in Labor Council Resolutions

As mentioned in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council appearing on page 10 of this issue, two resolutions were adopted by that body at its meeting last Friday evening. One was presented from the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, the other from the Western Federation of Butchers. Both are plain and emphatic in expression, on vital subjects, and should be read by every member of organized labor. The resolutions follow:

### PROTEST RULING OF REGIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

*Whereas*, Where wage contracts were negotiated through the processes of collective bargaining they were negotiated so that new wage rates and other adjusted conditions of employment would become effective immediately after the expiration of the agreement it succeeded; and

*Whereas*, Upon the pronouncement by organized labor of the no-strike pledge for the duration of the war whereupon the National War Labor Board was set up for the purpose of settling labor disputes and related issues, this situation was changed; on account of the procedure prescribed by the National War Labor Board and incidental delays thereto months now elapse before an award is forthcoming; thus, for months workers continue at the rates of pay embodied in an expired agreement; and

*Whereas*, Labor is in no way responsible for these delays. The National War Labor Board and employers taking advantage of the circumstances created by the war are solely responsible; and

*Whereas*, The National War Labor Board has consistently in its awards ordered that wage adjustments it had made be retroactive to dates agreed upon by employers and employees; and

*Whereas*, The delays and lack of dispatch on the part of the National War Labor Board and its Regional Boards have in numerous instances incited irritation and unrest amongst involved workers. This has been mitigated by union officials who, confident in their belief that they could rely on the board's consistency, assured the workers that they could depend on wage adjustments being made retroactive to date agreed upon between employers and employees; and

*Whereas*, In contrast to this, in a case recently decided by the Tenth Regional Board wherein the effective date for the application of adjusted wage rates, subject to the approval of the Board, was agreed to by the employers and employees, the board saw fit to abrogate the agreed-upon date, and instead ordered that the wage increases it fixed be made effective for the first payroll period commencing after date of authorization; and

*Whereas*, The union, in its presentation of data in connection with this case, clearly showed that gross inequities existed in the situation, but the board did not in its award display the rudimentary courtesy of even by one word referring to the data presented by the union; and

*Whereas*, In this situation the involved employers had fully expected to pay the new rates as of the agreed-to date; they sought no increases in prices of their products. This decision if allowed to stand amounts to making a present to the employers of the money they had impounded for retroactive wages since April 1, 1943, and depriving the employees of it; and

*Whereas*, If American workers are to be penalized by unconscionable decisions of this character they may as well face the manifest fact that they cannot hope for justice from the National War Labor Board or its Regional Boards, and resign themselves to the role of dupes; moreover, the purposes for which the National War Labor Board was set up—that of maintaining harmony in American industry—will be defeated, and unscrupulous employers will be encouraged to drag out wage negotiations, as it will be profitable for them to postpone the application of merited wage increases; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council that it condemns this abuse of power by the Tenth Regional War Labor Board and respectfully calls upon the National War Labor Board to rescind the unwarranted procedure of nullifying agreed-upon effective dates for new wage rates and substituting

therefor dates that are profitable and convenient for employers; and further

**RESOLVED**, That we respectfully urge the National War Labor Board to give favorable consideration to any and all appeals against decisions such as the one referred to in this resolution; and still further

**RESOLVED**, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, San Francisco Labor Council, Alameda Central Labor Council and all international and local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

### CEILING PRICES AND RATIONING OF MEATS

*Whereas*, Some members of our Congress have signified their intention to present legislation to remove price ceilings on all meat products; and

*Whereas*, We, members of the Western Federation of Butchers (State Branch of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, American Federation of Labor), assembled in Los Angeles, Sunday, September 12, 1943, declared that such an action of Congress would be the means of destroying the Office of Price Administration, the removal of all ceilings on meat products, and eliminate the rationing program; and

*Whereas*, This Federation has repeatedly taken the stand for the enforcing of price ceilings from the point of origin to the retailer—namely, producer, packer, jobber, retailer—the lifting of quotas, and the rationing program, to assure a fair and equal distribution of meat and meat products; and

*Whereas*, All the criticism and discredit that have been brought to bear against the handling of the rationing program and enforcement of price ceilings by the O.P.A. is due to the lack of proper authority being given to the O.P.A. to enforce and penalize violators of both the rationing program and price ceilings; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this Western Federation of Butchers of California here assembled reiterate our previous position, to-wit:

1. That the present ceilings on meat products be maintained, and further, that price ceilings be placed on live stock;
2. That all meat quotas be removed and a system of fair distribution of meat be inaugurated;
3. That rationing of meats and meat products is to be continued and enforced;
4. This Federation urges Congress to give every assistance to the Office of Price Administration, so that they may enforce price control and rationing of meat and meat products, thereby stabilizing the cost of living.

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## New Bill Proposes Repeal Of Connally-Smith Law

A.F.L. President William Green has formally requested that the House military affairs committee institute public hearings on the bill introduced several months ago by Representative Lesinski of Michigan, to repeal the noxious Connally-Smith Act.

In a telegram to Andrew J. May, chairman of the House committee, Green emphasized that the American Federation of Labor demands prompt action on this measure.

Independent surveys indicate that repeal of the anti-labor law is rapidly gaining favor on Capitol Hill. A new bill designed to accomplish the same purpose as the Lesinski measure was introduced last week by Representative Celler of New York, who stated he had been informed by the Labor Department that upwards of 200 notices of intention to strike have already been filed. He continued:

"Instead of discouraging, it encourages strikes. It is like a lightning rod. It attracts and emboldens disgruntled minorities, be they ever so small, to file applications of intention to strike. The bill is an invitation to strike.

"The strike becomes unfearful—undreaded. Before a strike can actually be called, there is set up a so-called thirty-day 'cooling off period.' Instead, during that thirty-day period, experience shows that there is continual agitation, and wide scope and play is given to unruly and unreasonable labor leaders to foment dissatisfaction and unrest. Ballots and petitions are circulated constantly amongst the workers. Instead of being a cooling-off period, it becomes a seething period, and a holiday for hotheads."

### UNPAID WAGES RECOVERED

During August the thirteen offices of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement recovered a total of \$35,351 in unpaid wages for California workers. Complaints of alleged violations of labor laws numbered 1607 during the month. The largest single number of complaints other than for non-payment of wages filed during the month was for violations of the child labor laws. Of a total of 270 non-wage complaints 138, or more than half, concerned the child labor laws.

## "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.  
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.  
American Distributing Company.  
Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.  
Becker Distributing Company.  
Bruener, John, Company.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
California Watch Case Company.  
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.  
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.  
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.  
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)  
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.  
Forreder Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.  
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.  
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.  
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.  
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.  
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.  
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.  
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.  
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.  
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.  
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.  
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.  
Sherwin-William Paint Company.  
Sloane, W. & J.  
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.  
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.  
Swift & Co.  
*Time* and *Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).  
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.  
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.  
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.  
All non-union independent taxicabs.  
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.  
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.  
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.  
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL



## For Women: About New Shoes, Hair-dos and Hats

By MARY MOORE, Women's Editor,  
International Labor News Service

Have you seen the gorgeous new "unrationed shoes" made of plastic magic? They are beautiful to look at, and with a shoe technique that's slated for a brilliant future. The soles are W.P.B.-released plastic, both water and wear-resistant, and more flexible than rubber. The tops resemble your most prized "spectators" or dress pumps, and some even have black velvet tops. Prices average around \$14.95.

\* \* \*

The National Hairdressers' Association says the new trend in hair-dos points to shorter hair, an influence brought on by uniformed women. And hair coloring will be more popular than ever, women going in for high-lighting of reddish and golden tints as well as streaking of dark hair to give a blonde or grayish effect. They feel the pompadour is on its way out because it is impractical for the new fall hats—a pompadour being suitable only for a beanie or a flower trim. It is said even the Millinery Association is trying to discourage the pompadour and indorse the smooth-browed hair-do.

\* \* \*

Shortages in hat elastic and hat pins has brought about the hat which stays on under its own power. Lilly Dache has introduced in her collection the hood hat which ties under the chin when cold winds blow, or can be tied back in mild weather. The new hats cover most of the hair, and stay put. Even built-in ear-muffs are featured in a turbin by Howard Hodge. The head-hugging helmet, a suggestion of the close-fitting cloche of World War I, is featured in the fall collections.

\* \* \*

Now that skirts and blouses and man-tailored shirts are so popular for school and office wear, you can achieve that neat tucked-in look by sewing a band of velveteen inside your skirt belt. Definitely non-skid shirts will be the result.

\* \* \*

All of you overweight gals might put the bicycle to work these cooler evenings. There is nothing better for reducing the hips and thighs, but you've got to pedal and pedal.

\* \* \*

The tiny container which incloses the one and one-half grains of morphine necessary in the F.A. kit of every service man on the fighting front is a "Syrette." It takes the tin salvaged from two No. 10 cans to make one. Don't deprive a soldier of an essential to deaden pain. Save your tin cans for this purpose!

\* \* \*

If desserts worry you, try this simple delicious pudding, with a thin layer-like cake on top, custard in the middle and juice on the bottom. It's called "lemon pudding" and is made by blending 2 egg yolks with 2 cups milk, 1 cup sugar, 4 tablespoons flour, ¼ teaspoon baking powder. Add juice of two lemons and the stiffly-beaten egg whites. Pour into baking dish. Set in pan of water and bake half hour in medium oven.

### FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

In order to provide employment for persons with a physical impairment which would be a vocational handicap without special training, positions in the State Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation have been established. The State Personnel Board has announced two civil service examinations for junior and intermediate stenographer-clerk, entrance salaries \$115 and \$135 a month, respectively. These examinations will be open only to people who have a physical impairment. Examination announcements and application forms may be obtained from offices of the Personnel Board in San Francisco. October 5 is the final date to file applications.

Have you made a blood donation to the Blood Bank?

## Bond Purchases by A.F.L. Unions

The American Federation of Musicians on opening day of the Third War Loan drive purchased \$100,000 worth of War Bonds. The purchase will bring to \$350,000 the investment made by the union in the bonds. This supplements \$227,000 already invested in Canadian bonds.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union announced that the national office of the union had bought \$1,000,000 of War Bonds. This, it was pointed out, does not cover the purchases already made by the various affiliates of the I.L.G.W.U.

## Wage Increase for Cigar Makers

Union and employer co-operation in jointly asking wage increases has gained a pay boost for 1500 cigar makers employed in the Richmond, Va., plant of the P. Lorillard Co. Increases averaging about 5 cents an hour have been approved by the National War Labor Board.

The increases were approved by the board to correct substandard wages and to bring the Richmond rates into line with a job classification schedule called for in a master contract covering all of the company's plants, and recently approved by the board for five other Lorillard plants.

Variable rates in classifications where workers perform the same duties and receive different rates of pay are eliminated under the new wage schedules.

## P. G. and E. to Market Shasta Power

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company has entered into a contract with the U. S. Department of the Interior for the purchase of the power to be generated at Shasta Dam. For the war period the capacity of the plant will be 150,000 kilowatts. Shasta power will be delivered to the company's Shasta substation, about 25 miles below Shasta Dam.

A transmission line between the Shasta substation and Oroville, a distance of about 75 miles, is now being built by the Government at a cost of about \$1,250,000. The company had proposed to build this line, and Congress refused to make an appropriation for its construction by the Government. But the Department of the Interior had on hand unexpended balances from other appropriations with which to build the line. It is now using such funds for that purpose.

Under the contract the line between the Shasta substation and Oroville will be leased to the P. G. and E. for a rental of \$75,000 per year and will be operated and maintained by the company.

The Shasta plant is expected to be in operation some time after next March. During 1944 the P. G. and E. will take as much of the output as can be used in its system, and beginning January 1, 1945, will increase its purchases to a minimum of 800,000 kilowatt hours annually. It will pay the Government approximately \$3,000,000 a year beginning January 1, 1945, with a guarantee of \$2,700,000.

The contract provides that the Government may withdraw power if it chooses, up to 50,000 kilowatts. When it takes back half this amount, it may terminate the lease of the Oroville line. Then the Government would make delivery of the reduced amount of power to the company at Oroville instead of Shasta substation. In that event the company's payments for power would be reduced more than \$330,000 a year, and the Government also would not receive the \$75,000 a year rental for the line.

The contract will run until December 31, 1947, or to the end of the war and two years thereafter, whichever is the later. It will expire, in any event, on December 31, 1949, unless extended by agreement.

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## Green Urges Preparations For Political Campaigns

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has issued a nation-wide call to all affiliated organizations to get busy at once with plans for political action in this year's and next year's elections.

"I am addressing to you this official communication calling upon all officers and members of the American Federation of Labor to begin preparations for the political campaigns of this year and next year as well," Green wrote. "The full political strength of labor should be mobilized and united in support of candidates regardless of political affiliations who are sympathetic and friendly to labor and in opposition to those who have shown themselves to be our enemies and who are unsympathetic to labor's legislative and economic policies. We positively can defeat our enemies and elect our friends if we mobilize and unite labor's full political strength. We can do this if we will. The responsibility lies with us.

"In order to accomplish this result, the executive council directed me to call upon all members of the American Federation of Labor to qualify to vote in the general election by meeting fully the primary and election requirements for voting. Let all our membership and its friends register where registration is required for participation in elections and meet any other legal qualifications provided for in our election laws in order to vote. I suggest that committees be appointed by central bodies and local organizations for the express purpose of seeing to it that every member registers and qualifies for voting and that all members go to the polls and vote.

"In addition I respectfully suggest that the records of members of Congress and of state legislatures which show the way they voted—in favor of anti-labor legislation or against it—be examined and studied. Candidates for election to Congress and State Legislatures should be called upon to state in positive terms their attitude toward labor, labor's legislative policies and labor legislation. Let us in this way prepare now for the great political battles of 1943 and 1944. Through such preparation we cannot fail to win decisive victories for labor."

### WARNING TO LIQUOR BUYERS

Due to the shortage of bourbon whiskey in this area, several firms are importing Mexican liquors similar to bourbon whiskey, according to reports reaching the San Francisco Better Business Bureau, which announces it has received complaints from retail dealers stating they had purchased Mexican liquor in the belief that they were buying Mexican whiskey. Imitations of whiskey cannot be advertised or sold as whiskey, the Bureau warns, and urges purchasers to study the labels in order to ascertain the type of liquor offered.

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